

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the London Spectator.

## THE MURDERS OF RICCIO AND DARN- LEY.

TYTLER'S HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.—The  
seventh volume of this work embraces a  
very short but eventful period of time, be-  
tween Queen Mary's marriage with Darn-  
ley, in 1565, and the conclusion, in 1572,  
of the civil war in Scotland, which termi-  
nated in the ruin of her adherents, and con-  
signed her to hopeless captivity and a violent  
death. No other period of similar duration  
in the annals of that country, blood-stained  
as they are, and marked with the fierce and  
anguinary spirit of its people, is so thickly  
studded with occurrences of deep and tragic  
interest—occurrences, at the same time, so  
involved in obscurity, that it has long ap-  
peared impossible to penetrate their motives  
or even to ascertain their circumstances.—  
The controversy to which they have given  
rise, instead of bringing them to light, has  
rather buried them more deeply under their  
load; and the removal of the rubbish thus  
accumulated has now become the most dif-  
ficult task of the historian. On these, how-  
ever, as well as many other darkened spots  
of Scottish history, Mr. Tytler throws the  
light of his unwearied research and acute  
speculation; and the result of his labors in  
the present volume, as well as those which  
preceded it, has been in a very remarkable  
degree the discovery of truth; though there  
are still many things in the character and  
conduct of the Queen of Scots which have  
baffled his inquiries, and seem destined to  
remain in mystery forever.

Mr. Tytler in this, as in his previous vol-  
umes, has largely availed himself of the  
original correspondence and other docu-  
ments preserved in the State Paper Office;  
a most important source of information neg-  
lected by former historians. He has, too,  
discovered much valuable matter in the  
British Museum, and in the archives of the  
House of Medici, preserved at Florence;  
and his access to such materials (as he him-  
self says) has enabled him to add many new  
facts to the portion of Scottish history to  
which this volume relates, as well as to  
throw new light upon the proper inferences  
derivable from what had been already estab-  
lished. To those who are acquainted with the  
previous portion of this work, it is hardly ne-  
cessary to say that his use of his materials is  
skilful, judicious, and satisfactory. He is cau-  
tious and discreet, never allowing his ardor  
for discovery, and love of the distinction to  
be thereby achieved, to make him forget  
what is due to the cause of truth. He puts  
the reader in possession of the means of  
judging as to the weight of his authorities,  
weighs them in the balance of rigorous ex-  
amination, and points out where they are  
found wanting, in cases where a less scrup-  
ulous inquirer might have allowed them to  
pass current for the sake of the striking or  
startling nature of their results.

The murder of David Riccio (or Riccio),  
as Mr. Tytler sees it proper to call him,) was  
perpetrated a few months after the  
Queen's marriage with Darnley. Mr. Tyt-  
ler throws new light on the conspiracy which  
terminated in this savage act, and involves  
several parties in it, not previously implic-  
ated. He not only shows that Queen Eliza-  
beth and her ministers, Cecil and Leicester,  
were made aware of the plot against the life  
of the poor Italian, and approved of it, but  
that it was known to and sanctioned by  
John Knox—in other words, that the great  
Scottish reformer was an accessory before  
the fact to a murder! The first movers of  
the conspiracy were Darnley himself, and  
his father the Earl of Lennox; but his exe-  
cution was organized by the famous Earl of  
Morton, afterwards Regent of Scotland; and  
it was he that succeeded in securing the  
countenance and support of Elizabeth and  
her ministers, and of the leading Protestant  
clergymen in Edinburgh. "They," says  
Mr. Tytler, "were in the deepest alarm at  
the moment. It was known that Mary had  
signed the Popish league; it was believed  
that Riccio corresponded with Rome; and  
there was no doubt that some measures for  
the restoration of the Roman Catholic reli-  
gion were in preparation, and only waited  
for the parliament to be carried into execu-  
tion. Having these gloomy prospects be-  
fore their eyes, Knox and Craig, the minis-  
ters of Edinburgh, were made acquainted  
with the conspiracy; Bellenden the justice  
clerk, Macgill the clerk register, the lairds  
of Brunston, Calder and Ormiston, and other  
leading men of that party, were at the same  
time admitted into the secret." Of this  
fact, now stated for the first time, the evi-  
dence brought forward by Mr. Tytler leaves  
us think, no doubt. That Knox was prompt-  
ed entirely by religious zeal, unmingled  
with the worldly and selfish motives of those  
who must be called his confederates in this  
transaction, cannot be questioned; but it  
affords a melancholy picture of the age, that

a Christian pastor, of dauntless courage, ex-  
alted virtue and sincere piety—a man whose  
name his country will never cease to venerate—  
should have shared in a dark intrigue  
and an atrocious crime, his detected partici-  
pation in which has fixed an indelible  
stain on his memory.

Mr. Tytler's narrative of the circumstan-  
ces immediately preceding the murder of  
Riccio, and of the catastrophe itself, is very  
striking, and contains several circumstances  
not previously mentioned.

"Whilst these terrible designs were in  
preparation against her, some hints of ap-  
proaching danger were conveyed to the  
Scottish Queen, but she imprudently disre-  
garded them. Riccio, too, received a mys-  
terious caution from Damot, an astrologer  
whom he used to consult, and who bade  
him beware of the bastard—evidently allu-  
ding to George Douglas, the natural son of  
the Earl of Angus, and one of the chief  
conspirators; but he imagined that he pointed  
at Murray, then in banishment, and de-  
clined his apprehensions. Mean time, every  
thing was in readiness; a large concourse  
of the friends of the Reformed Church as-  
sembled in Edinburgh for the week of fast-  
ing and humiliation; directions for prayer  
and sermons had been previously drawn up  
by Knox and the ministers; and the sub-  
jects chosen were such as seemed calculated  
to prepare the public mind for resistance,  
violence and bloodshed. They were selected  
from the Old Testament alone, and in-  
cluded, amongst other examples, the slaying  
of Oreb and Zeb, the cutting off the Benja-  
minites, the fast of Esther, the hanging  
of Haman—inculcating the duty of in-  
flicting swift and summary vengeance on all  
who persecuted the people of God.

"On the 3rd March the fast commenced  
in the capital, and on the 4th Parliament  
assembled. It was opened by the Queen  
in person, and the Lords of the Articles  
having been chosen, the statute of treason  
and forfeiture against Murray and the ban-  
ished Lords was prepared. This was on a  
Thursday, and on Tuesday in the following  
week the act was to be passed; but it was  
fearedly arrested in its progress.

"On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock,  
when it was dark, the Earls of Morton and  
Lindsay, with a hundred and fifty men,  
bearing torches and weapons, occupied the  
court of the palace of Holyrood, seized the  
gates without resistance, and closed them  
against all but their own friends. At this  
moment Mary was at supper in a small closet  
or cabinet which entered from her bed-  
chamber. She was attended by the Count-  
ess of Argyle, the Commandator of Holy-  
rood, Beaton, Master of the Household, Ar-  
thur Erskine, Captain of the Guard, and her  
Secretary Riccio. The bedchamber com-  
municated by a secret turnpike stair with  
the King's apartment below, to which the  
conspirators had been admitted; and Dar-  
nley, ascending the stairs, threw up the ar-  
rars which concealed its opening in the wall,  
entered the little apartment where Mary sat,  
and casting his arm fondly round her waist,  
seated himself beside her at table. A minute  
scarcely passed when Ruthven, clad in  
complete armor, abruptly broke in. This  
man had just risen from a sick bed; his fea-  
tures were sunk and pale from disease, his  
voice hollow, and his whole appearance hag-  
gard and terrible. Mary, who was now seven  
months gone with child, started up in ter-  
ror, commanding him to be gone; but ere the  
words were uttered, torches gleamed in  
the outer room, a confused noise of voices  
and weapons was heard, and the next mo-  
ment George Douglas, Car of Faudonside,  
and other conspirators, rushed into the closet.  
Ruthven now drew his dagger, and  
calling out that their business was with Ric-  
cio, made an effort to seize him; whilst this  
miserable victim, springing behind the  
Queen, clung by her gown, and in his broken  
language called out 'Giustizia, Giustizia,  
sauve ma vie, madam. sauve ma vie.' All  
was now uproar and confusion; and though  
Mary earnestly implored them to have mercy,  
they were deaf to her entreaties; the table  
and lights were thrown down; Riccio was  
stabbed by Douglas over the Queen's  
shoulder; Car of Faudonside, one of the  
most ferocious of the conspirators, held a  
pistol to her breast; and whilst she shrieked  
with terror, their bleeding victim was torn  
from her knees, and dragged, amidst shouts  
and execrations, through the Queen's bed-  
room to the entrance of the presence cham-  
ber. Here Morton and his men rushed up-  
on him, and buried their daggers in his  
body. So eager and reckless were they in  
their ferocity, that in the struggle to get at  
him they wounded one another; nor did  
they think the work complete till the body  
was mangled by fifty-six wounds, and left  
in a pool of blood, with the King's dagger  
sticking in it, to show, as was afterwards  
alleged, that he had sanctioned the murder.

Nothing can more strongly show the  
ferocious manners of the times than an in-  
cident which now occurred. Ruthven, faint  
from sickness and reeking from the scene  
of blood, staggered into the Queen's cabi-  
net, where Mary still stood distracted and  
in terror of her life. Here he threw him-  
self upon a seat, called for a cup of wine,  
and being reproached for the cruelty of his  
conduct, not only vindicated himself and his  
associates, but plunged a new dagger into  
the heart of the unhappy Queen, by declar-  
ing that her husband had advised the whole.  
She was then ignorant of the completion of  
the murder, but suddenly one of her ladies  
rushed into the room and cried out that  
the victim was slain. 'And is it so?' said Mary,  
'then farewell tears, we must now think of  
revenge.'

The murder of the Queen's Italian fa-  
vorite was soon followed by a darker and  
deeper tragedy—the murder of her hus-  
band. Mr. Tytler has done much to dis-  
cover the intrigues which led to this atro-  
city, and the circumstances attending it; but  
it is remarkable that the *questio exata* of  
Mary's share in the guilt still remains un-  
resolved. His narrative, though he does not  
give an opinion, strengthens, we think, the  
presumption against her; but still it is only  
a presumption. It is well known that Mar-  
ry's violent love for Darnley scarcely sur-  
vived their marriage. It was followed by  
an estrangement which soon rose to hatred;  
and the hatred was mutual. The plot against  
the life of Riccio was only a part of a  
still deeper conspiracy, formed by Dar-  
nley and his father against the crown and life  
of the Queen herself; a fact which is not  
only proved by contemporary correspon-  
dence, but appears to have been strongly  
suspected by the Queen, who also became  
fully aware that her husband had been the  
sole instigator and contriver of Riccio's  
murder.

"The dreadful truth," says Mr. Tytler,  
"now broke upon her in all its sickening  
and heart rending force. She now under-  
stood for the first time that the King was  
the principal conspirator against her, the  
defamer of her honor, the plotter against her  
liberty and crown, the almost murderer of  
herself and her unborn child; he was con-  
victed as a traitor and a liar, false to his  
own honor, false to her, false to his associ-  
ates in crime. At this moment Mary must  
have felt, that to have leant upon a hus-  
band whom she could trust, night, amid  
the terrible plots with which she was sur-  
rounded, have been the means of saving  
herself and her crown; but on Darnley she  
could never lean again. Can we wonder  
that her heart was almost broken by the dis-  
covery—that, to use the words of Melvil,  
she should have loudly lamented the King's  
folly and unthankfulness, that she was com-  
pelled to withdraw from him all confidence,  
and in solitary bitterness to act entirely for  
herself."

Their mutual aversion was not softened  
even by the birth of their son, and matters  
between them came to such an extremity  
that the faction, who by this time were med-  
itating the death of Darnley, ventured to  
hint to Mary a scheme for putting an end to  
her sorrows—a scheme which, they darkly  
gave her to understand, involved not only  
the divorce, but the death of her worthless  
husband. The Queen commanded Murray,  
Bothwell and their associates, to abandon  
all thoughts of any such design; but the  
knowledge of it seems to have caused no  
diminution in her favor towards them, es-  
pecially towards Bothwell, to whom, im-  
pulsively, her infatuated attachment was already  
becoming apparent. It was not till Darnley  
was recovering from his sickness at Glas-  
gow, that he was visited by the Queen with  
real or apparent kindness, and conveyed by  
her, with affectionate care, to the solitary  
house at the Kirk of Field, where he im-  
mediately afterwards met his fate. So sudden  
a reconciliation, considering the terms on  
which the parties were, can hardly be ac-  
counted for by the King's having had an at-  
tack of small-pox. Be that as it may,  
Darnley himself had strong suspicions on  
the subject. In the course of their loving  
interview, Mary told him she had brought a  
litter to carry him to Craigmillar; whither  
he consented to go. But she had no sooner  
left him than he expressed his misgivings to  
Crawford, one of his servants. He asked  
this man what he thought of the Queen's  
taking him to Craigmillar? "She treats  
your Majesty," said Crawford, "too like a  
prisoner: why should you not be taken to  
one of your own houses in Edinburgh?"—  
"It struck me much the same way," an-  
swered Darnley, "and I have fears enough;  
but, may God judge between us, I have her  
promise only to trust to; but I have put  
myself in her hands, and I shall go with her  
though she should murder me." He went  
with her accordingly; and was conveyed,  
not to Craigmillar, but to the lone house  
at the Kirk of Field—a mean and insecure  
mansion. Here she treated him for some  
days with much apparent affection, and at-  
tended sedulously to his comforts. On the  
fatal night of the 9th of February, 1567,  
the Queen, after supper, suddenly remem-  
bered a promise to honor with her presence,  
the wedding of a favorite domestic in Holy-  
rood, and left the house with her attendants.  
Mr. Tytler thus relates the catastrophe, the  
circumstances of which differ from those  
generally given. Darnley, it will be ob-  
served, was strangled by his murderers, before  
the house was blown up.

"Soon after, the King retired to his bed-  
chamber. Since his illness there appeared  
to have been a great change in him. He  
had become more thoughtful, and thought  
had brought with it repentance of his former  
courses. He lamented there were few  
near him whom he could trust; and at times  
he would say that he knew he should be  
slain, complaining that he was hardly dealt  
with; but from these sorrows he had sought  
refuge in religion; and it was remarked  
that on this night, his last in this world, he  
had repeated the fifty-fifth Psalm, which he  
would often read and sing. After his devo-  
tion, he went to bed and fell asleep; Tay-  
lor, his page, being beside him in the same  
apartment. This was the moment seized  
by the murderers (who still lurked in the  
lower room) to complete their dreadful pur-  
pose; but their miserable victim was awak-  
ened by the noise of their false keys in the  
lock of his apartment, and, rushing down in  
his shirt and pelisse, endeavored to make

his escape; but he was intercepted and  
strangled, after a desperate resistance—his  
cries for mercy being heard by some wo-  
men in the nearest house; the page was al-  
so strangled; and their bodies carried into a  
small orchard, without the garden wall,  
where they were found, the King in his  
shirt only, and the pelisse by his side. A-  
mid the conflicting stories of the ruffians  
who were executed, it is difficult to arrive  
at the whole truth; but no doubt rests on  
the part acted by Bothwell, the arch con-  
spirator. He had quitted the King's apart-  
ment with the Queen, and joined the festi-  
vities in the palace, from which about mid-  
night he stole away, changed his rich dress,  
and rejoined the murderers, who waited for  
him at the Kirk of Field. His arrival was  
the signal to complete their purpose; the  
match was lighted, but burnt too slow for  
their matchless impatience, and they were  
stealing forward to examine it, when it took  
effect. A loud noise like the bursting of a  
thunder cloud awoke the sleeping city: the  
King's house was torn in pieces and cast  
into the air, and the assassins, hurrying from  
the spot under cover of the darkness, re-  
gained the palace. Here Bothwell had  
scarcely undressed and gone to bed, when  
the cry arose in the city, that the Kirk of  
Field had been blown up and the King mur-  
dered. The news flew quickly to Holyrood;  
and a servant rushing into his chamber, im-  
parted the dreadful tidings. He started up  
in well feigned astonishment, and shouted  
'treason!' He was joined next moment by  
Hundy, a brother conspirator, and immedi-  
ately these two noblemen, with others be-  
longing to the Court, entered the Queen's  
apartments, when Mary was made acquaint-  
ed with the dreadful fate of her husband.  
She was horror-struck, shut herself up in  
her bedchamber, and seemed overwhelmed  
with sorrow.

"The murder had been committed on  
Monday, about two in the morning; and  
when the day broke, multitudes crowded to  
examine the Kirk of Field. Any length-  
ened scrutiny, however, was not permitted;  
for Bothwell soon repaired to the spot with  
a guard, and the King's body was carried to  
a neighboring house, where it lay till it was  
produced before the Privy Council. In the  
brief interval, however, it had been noted  
that the bodies, both of Darnley and his  
page, were unscathed by fire and powder,  
and that no blood wound appeared on  
either."

Mary's grief was of brief endurance; she  
roused the public indignation by her apathy  
and remissness in bringing the murderers to  
justice; and though Bothwell was loudly  
accused by the general voice, he continued  
in high favor, and enjoyed the most famil-  
iar intercourse with her. "It did not escape  
attention," says Mr. Tytler, "that scarce two  
weeks after her husband's death, while in the  
country and in the city all were shocked at  
the late occurrences, and felt them as a  
stain upon their national character, the  
court at Seton was occupied in gay amuse-  
ments. Mary and Bothwell would shoot at  
the butts against Huntly and Seton; and on  
one occasion, after winning the match, they  
forced these lords to pay the forfeit in the  
shape of dinner at Tranent!" Conduct so  
shameless was sufficient to warrant the  
blackest suspicions. Bothwell, meanwhile,  
appeared in the streets of Edinburgh sur-  
rounded by guards and sometimes accom-  
panied by the Queen; whilst his fierce de-  
portment and looks were calculated to in-  
timidate the people and to suppress inquiry.  
And when at length his trial could no longer  
be evaded, it was so conducted as to be a  
mere farce—an impudent mockery of justice.  
It was at a subsequent period, when  
Mary had fallen from her high estate and  
Bothwell was an outlawed exile, that the in-  
ferior actors in the bloody deed met their  
just reward.

Bothwell's acquittal was reprobated by  
the people, whose indignation was height-  
ened by rumors of an intended divorce be-  
tween Bothwell and his wife. Even in the  
public streets and in the Queen's presence,  
the popular feeling was loudly expressed;  
and the market women, as she passed,  
would cry out, "God preserve your Grace,  
if you are sackless of the King's death!"  
Unrestrained, however, by any considera-  
tion of decency, undeterred by fear of con-  
sequences, Mary gave a loose to her infatu-  
ated and guilty passion for her husband's  
murderer. Bothwell obtained a divorce:  
the Queen, riding in the neighborhood of  
Edinburgh, was carried by him, with pre-  
tended violence but evident collusion, to his  
house at Dunbar: after living with him  
there for some time, they publicly entered  
Edinburgh together, with a cavalcade of  
guards and attendants; and in a few days  
afterwards the Queen married Bothwell in  
Holyrood, three months after the bloody  
death of her husband Darnley. The con-  
duct of Craig, the celebrated colleague of  
Knox, on this occasion, is a sublime speci-  
men of the dauntless courage of the Scot-  
tish Reformed priesthood of the period.

"The Church was ordered to proclaim  
the bans of the Queen's marriage. This  
they peremptorily refused. Craig, one of  
the ministers, Knox being now absent, al-  
leged as his excuse, that Mary had sent no  
written command; and stated the common  
report that she had been ravished and kept  
captive by Bothwell. Upon this the Justice  
Clerk brought him a letter signed by the  
Queen herself, asserting the falsehood of  
such a story, and requiring his obedience.  
He still resisted; demanded to be confront-  
ed with the parties; and in presence of the  
Privy Council, where Bothwell sat, this un-  
daunted minister laid to his charge the

dreadful crimes of which he was suspected,  
rape, adultery, and murder. To the accu-  
sation no satisfactory answer was returned,  
but Craig having exonerated his conscience,  
did not deem himself entitled to disobey  
the express command of his Sovereign.—  
He therefore proclaimed the bans in the  
High Church: but from the pulpit, and in  
presence of the congregation, added these  
appalling words—"I take heaven and earth  
to witness that I abhor and detest this mar-  
riage, as odious and scandalous to the world;  
and I would exhort the faithful to pray ear-  
nestly that a union against all reason and  
good conscience may be overruled by God,  
to the comfort of this unhappy realm."

"This solemn warning, with the deep and  
general detestation of Bothwell, appeared  
to produce so little effect upon the Queen,  
that the people considered the whole events  
as strange and supernatural; the report re-  
vived of this abandoned man having employed  
witchcraft, (no uncommon resource in  
that age,) and it was currently asserted that  
the marriage day had been fixed by sorcer-  
ers."

We cannot follow further the history of  
this most unhappy princess. No positive  
evidence exists of her participation in the  
murder of her husband; for the only direct  
evidence to that effect which has ever been  
brought forward—the celebrated letters and  
sonnets said to have been addressed by  
Bothwell to the Queen, and found in her  
possession—is by no means conclusive.—  
"Of these letters and sonnets," says Mr.  
Tytler, "the originals have long since dis-  
appeared; and the garbled state of the  
copies which now exist, and which appear  
to have been tampered with, renders their  
evidence of a suspicious nature." But, set-  
ting aside this doubtful evidence, we feel it  
almost impossible to reconcile the known  
facts to the supposition of Mary's inno-  
cence. Of Bothwell's guilt no doubt has  
ever been entertained.

From the New York Evening Post.

It is surprising how intractable the Irish  
are. The Troy Morning Mail of the 5th  
inst., a Whig paper, gives the following in-  
stance in point:

"IRISH VOTERS.—Almost the entire Irish  
vote in Albany, this city, and the neigh-  
boring country, has been cast against the  
Whigs. In many instances, where they  
have professed to act with their employers,  
and have been kindly aided by them, with  
special reference to the election, when the  
contest came on they have gone to the polls  
and voted the locofoco ticket. There is  
method, system in this, not merely here,  
but doubtless in other portions of the State."

In saying that the Irish naturalized citi-  
zens generally voted against the whig ticket,  
and that even in cases where they had  
been "kindly aided by the whigs with spe-  
cial reference to the election," they were  
so insensible to the obligations of gratitude,  
as to persist in voting according to their  
honest opinions, we believe that the Troy  
print is not guilty of the least exaggeration.  
Think of a genteel whig, his eyes glisten-  
ing with affection, grasping the hand hard  
of an Irish laborer, inquiring with the most  
anxious tenderness concerning the health  
of his family, telling him what a fine race  
of men his country people are, and what  
valuable citizens they make, and offering  
him employment and good wages, with a  
"special reference to the next election," as  
the Troy Mail says, in other words with a  
gentle hint that as a return for all this civi-  
lity and kindness, he is expected to vote for  
Harrison! Think of the Paddy turning off  
the hint in his merry way, accepting the  
employment, pocketing the wages, and then  
on the day of the election taking a Demo-  
cratic ticket, and in the coolest, most im-  
pudent and most ungrateful manner in the  
world depositing it at the polls!

We have sometimes heard the Irish called  
"wild Irish." We no longer wonder at  
the epithet—they are like "the wild ass  
who regardeth not the crying of the driver;"  
they can be neither coaxed nor driven to  
vote against their consciences. They can  
neither be tamed by bribes or blows. They  
have been discharged from employment,  
"with a special reference to the next elec-  
tion," but without any effect; they have  
been "kindly aided with a special reference  
to the next election," with no better suc-  
cess; they are untamed still, and as wild as  
ever. Nothing can ever be hoped from  
them by the whig party; their native Demo-  
cratic instinct is too strong. The only  
method left for the whigs, is that to which  
they resorted in 1838, namely, to import  
their voters from the highly civilized city  
of Philadelphia. They can do nothing  
with the Irish.

Even Gov. Seward's appeal to the reli-  
gious attachments of our Irish population,  
"with special reference to the next elec-  
tion," failed of success, although he ap-  
proached them on the side on which they  
were most sensitive. When he recommen-  
ded an appropriation of the public money  
to the Catholic schools, he, no doubt, ex-  
pected the Irish votes in return. Yet did  
the ungrateful Irish vote against him almost  
to a man. They seem to be particularly  
shy of any bait thrown out "with special  
reference to the next election." No wonder  
that the whigs begin to talk, as we hear  
they do, of calling a public meeting, to de-  
nounce the interference of naturalized citi-  
zens in our elections.

We fear that this practice of "kindly aid-  
ing men with special reference to the next  
election," has been too common among the  
whig party. Translated into plain English,  
it is BRIBERY. It is the bestowment of an

advantage upon an individual with a view of  
buying his vote. We record the confession  
of the Troy print that the attempt has been  
made by men of its party, and take this oc-  
casion to express our satisfaction that by  
their own admission it has not succeeded  
with our Irish population.

## ALGIERS.

A correspondent of the London Morning  
Chronicle writes:

The country all round Algiers is delight-  
ful, and the French are doing extraordinary  
works, fortifications, road making, and pub-  
lic buildings. There is a great deal of bu-  
siness doing, principally for the army; im-  
ports of all kinds of provision, and the ne-  
cessaries of life, &c., as the country will not  
supply one quarter the demand; consequ-  
ently every thing is very dear. Beef and mut-  
ton are seven pence per pound, which is  
double the price of any other port in the  
Mediterranean. The town is a very curious  
specimen of Arab and Moorish taste in  
architecture and decorations, to describe  
which would be very difficult. One-fourth  
of the old town is pulled down, and grand  
houses, shops, and hotels rebuilt by the  
French. Many have made large fortunes  
by buying old and building new.

There are upwards of 70,000 soldiers in  
the country, 10,000 of whom are in hospi-  
tals. Great numbers die of fatigue and  
starvation. When they march, they have  
above one hundred weight to carry, which  
in a burning sun is dreadful. They are  
fighting and skirmishing night and day, and  
at times within four miles of this place. It  
is a war of extermination; no quarter is given  
on either side. The Arabs have a tuft  
of hair on the back part of their heads, by  
which they believe Mahomet takes them  
up to heaven, when slain in battle. They  
believe they cannot go to heaven if their  
heads are cut off. This fact the French  
have found out, and it has been a common  
sight to see horse soldiers come into the  
town with the heads of Arabs hanging to the  
horses; the barbarous custom, I am inform-  
ed, is to be discontinued. I have seen Mar-  
shal Vallee, who has a strong resemblance  
to the Duke of Wellington. Since the  
first invasion, about ten years ago, there  
have been about 50,000 French soldiers  
slain. For a considerable time past, there  
have upwards of 1000 soldiers arrived every  
week: very few return except invalids.—  
The large sum of £20,000 sterling is sent  
every week to pay the army. This is but  
a small portion of the expenses, as all con-  
tracts are paid by the Government in Paris,  
which must be very considerable. It is  
horrible to contemplate the waste of blood  
and treasure; and I cannot learn what is to  
compensate the French for such sacrifices:  
there is little or nothing to export, and the  
Arabs destroy all produce wherever they  
can find it. I am informed there is a re-  
markable fertile plain about six miles off,  
which is fifteen miles long and eight broad.  
Settlers have gone and cultivated it, and all  
have been massacred, and the produce de-  
stroyed by the Arabs. The French have  
possession of the whole of the Algerine  
coast from Bona to Oran, a distance of  
nearly five hundred miles.

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Of the State of Arkansas convened in the  
State House in this city, on Monday last.

In the Senate, all the members with two  
exceptions were present. The Senate or-  
ganized by electing Col. Mark W. Izard,  
of St. Francis county, President, without  
opposition, John Widgely, Esq., Secretary,  
Wm. Walker, of Dardanelle, Pope county,  
assistant Secretary, and John McEllhane,  
door keeper.

In the house of Representatives, nearly all  
the members appeared and took their seats  
on Monday. Mr. C. F. M. Noland was  
called to the chair, they then proceeded to  
the election of a Speaker, to which station  
Gen. Geo. Hill, of Hempstead county, was  
unanimously elected, Stephen S. Tucker,  
Esq., was elected principal Clerk, and John  
Senat Mussett, of Crawford county, door  
keeper.

On Tuesday, after five ballotings, Mr.  
John S. Huston was elected assistant Clerk.  
The Governor's farewell message was read  
in the Representative Hall, yesterday at  
12 o'clock. This document will be found  
at length in our paper of to day.

The present General Assembly of this  
State is composed of men who are possessed  
of talents and intelligence, in a degree rarely  
found in a body of its size, and for respec-  
tability, it will rank with any of the deli-  
berative assemblies of our country. We an-  
ticipate a session replete with harmony and  
good feeling, and one which will prove truly  
beneficial to the State.—From the varied  
and highly important nature of the subjects  
that will be brought before both houses at  
the present session, its deliberations will in  
all probability be protracted to the extent of  
six or eight weeks.—Arkansas Cas.

WOMAN.—When we see neat, pretty girl,  
with a free but innocent air—dressed tast-  
fully but simply—with cheeks that we can  
hardly help kissing, and with a pair of hea-  
venly blue eyes, which seem to repose in  
perfect security beneath their silken lashes,  
how can we help loving her. But when we  
see a woman whose looks seem to say that  
she is sojourning some-where about the re-  
gion of thirty-nine, dressed off in pink rib-  
bons, mock gold chains, and pinhead bac-  
creastins, and mincing her steps as if  
treading on eggs, she reminds us of an old  
piece of furniture scoured up to sell.



# THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

**FIRE.**—The bagging factory of Messrs. Ater & Boswell took fire on Tuesday, about 7 o'clock, and was totally consumed. The loss is very considerable, but we have not been able to ascertain the precise amount. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

**POPULATION OF LEXINGTON.**—The census for 1840 has been completed, so far as our city is concerned, and we have been kindly furnished by the Marshal with the following particulars:

White Males,	2,094
Do. Females,	2,041
Total whites,	4,135
Free black males,	191
Do. do. females,	213
Total free blacks,	404
Slaves—males,	1,282
Do. females,	1,202
Total slaves,	2,484
Total population,	7,023

**ALL WRONG.**—There has been much speculation as to the cause of General Harrison's visit to Kentucky at this particular time—some have supposed that it was for the purpose of enjoying fully his triumph over Mr. Clay, others that it originated in a desire for a little exercise after his long confinement at North Bend during the canvass; by others it has been thought that private business and a desire to visit old acquaintances was the real reason. The Advertiser feels confident that the visit originated in a wish to see Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe, and concert with him the policy of the coming administration, and certain preparatory political arrangements. But they are all wrong—the General's visit springs from a motive of personal convenience. His extreme reluctance to write letters has been quite conspicuous throughout the canvass, and that duty has principally devolved upon a "confidential committee." Since the close of the canvass, it is supposed that the committee have been dismissed, and that the General has resumed the care of his own correspondence. Well, as soon as it became probable that he would be elected, he was overwhelmed with applications for office, particularly from Kentucky, and it is believed that he has visited our state for the purpose of saving the labor of writing, by collecting all the office seekers together in squads at Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. &c., and replying to their applications verbally. This is a bright thought, for which he is entitled to much credit. But when he compares the small number of offices at his disposal, with the immense swarm of applicants, he will be apt to exclaim with the disciple, "here are but five loaves and two fishes, and what are they among so many."

**THE RECEPTION.**—The military companies of our city, and a large number of our citizens, turned out on Tuesday last, and proceeded to the city limits to receive General Harrison, of whose arrival previous notice had been published. He was there addressed by General Combs, to which he replied in a few brief remarks. The troops and citizens present then formed in procession and escorted Gen. H. through the principal streets of the city, to the mansion of Dr. Dudley, with whom he takes up his residence while here.

The reception was pretty well got up; the military made a very splendid appearance, and performed their parts with an accuracy which did great credit to their discipline. The Marshals and the members of the Committee of Reception were active in the discharge of their duties, and the whole affair passed off very creditably. It was just exactly what the getters up of it desired it should be—a party triumph. It was intended that the Democracy should feel their defeat as much as possible, and that the whigs should enjoy their triumph to the fullest extent.

For one, we take no exception to the affair—we feel perfectly willing the whigs should manage their matters in their own way—but after Tuesday's display, we hope to hear no more from them about "man-worship," the danger of "military chiefs," and the extreme folly of admiring "heroes," and being captivated by "military glory." Never have we witnessed more lowly adulation; never have we seen such eagerness to obtain notice, as was displayed by our whigs on Tuesday last. Almost every man of them appeared to have their eye equally upon Gen. Harrison and an office, and various were the devices to attract attention. But as we have said before, we have no objection that the whigs should enjoy their triumph as much as possible, nor shall we repine at their success. We can employ our time much better, by endeavoring to counteract their measures and overturn their ascendancy, and to that duty we shall devote our energies.

**A CURIOSITY.**—We met with a whig the other day, residing within the limits of Fayette, who said he was not an applicant for the appointment of Post Master of this city. He is decidedly the greatest curiosity of the season.

A white man has been sold at Camden, S. C. for four years, for the support of an illegitimate child. His wife bought him in for one dollar. The strongest instance of forgiveness of which we ever heard.

## THE FORGERY.

Just before the election, the Cincinnati Republican announced, that it had received in a letter from New York, a printed slip, purporting to be an Emancipator Extra, containing a correspondence between General Harrison and Messrs. Tappan, Leavitt, and Dresser, in which the General is made to talk abolition-wise, and in consequence of which, Mr. Leavitt proclaims that the following week, he will take down Mr. Birney's name, and put up that of Gen. Harrison, &c. &c. The whole affair was executed so awkwardly, that it could scarcely deceive any body. Nevertheless, the Republican, greatly agitated, affirmed that it was a foul falsehood, and the General himself, came out in solemn style, denying that he had ever written any such thing; at the same time writing to the conductors of the Louisville Journal, authorizing them to pronounce it a base forgery. Now, that the whole matter was a ridiculous forgery, we had no doubt, but who were the originators? This was the question. Did it originate with the democrats of New York, or the whigs in Cincinnati? We knew not, but doubted and said nothing about it. At last the Emancipator receives word of its "Extra" for the first time through the Cincinnati Gazette, and of course, endorses its denial of the reality of said correspondence. "At the same time," it says, "we cannot conceal our suspicions, that the handbill itself was concocted in Cincinnati, for the very purpose of being contradicted—for the sake of a reaction at the south?" and it then adds, "we have received from the New Era office a full denial that any such slip was ever sent from there. Will the Cincinnati Gazette please to give the name of the New York correspondent, who knew so well where the Extra came from? We have examined the papers from all parts of the country, and do not find that another copy has been seen or heard of, except the one which brought forth General Harrison's grave disclaimer." Nor do we. Not a Southern exchange of ours seems to know any thing of it, except through the Cincinnati Republican. Strange too that the New York correspondent should not have exposed the forgery also in New York! The Republican would do well to give the name of this individual.

We extract the above from the Philanthropist of the 18th instant, for the purpose of drawing General Harrison's attention to it. We also have attentively watched our exchange papers since the appearance of the alleged forgery, but have never been able to discover a trace of a single copy of the forged Emancipator Extra, except the one which the General says he received from a friend, in a letter post marked New York. It cannot have escaped the General's attention that a democratic press (the New Era) has been charged with counterfeiting the Emancipator, and that the democratic party generally has been charged with an intention of profiting by the forgery. It is now evident that a single copy has been used—it was sent to the General for the purpose of being contradicted, and of casting odium upon his political opponents. Beyond all contradiction the whole affair was a piece of trickery, got up for electioneering purposes—it is also evident that whigs alone were concerned in it, and whigs alone have profited by it.

It is due to truth and justice that the authors of this infamous trick should be exposed, and we now call upon General Harrison for the name of his friend in New York, from whom he received the forged copy of the Emancipator Extra, containing the forged correspondence between himself and Arthur Tappan and others. And we now tell him that if he refuses this justice to the democratic party, suspicion will be very apt to fasten upon himself, and that many will believe that he was a party to the trick. Come, let us have the name of the gentleman in New York who sent you the first and only copy of the forged Extra ever heard of in the West or elsewhere.

**A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.**—We have not a doubt but many scenes, rich in humor, occur in those courts where foreigners are now every day taking final measures for the procurement of their naturalization papers.

Yesterday, Joaquin Favento, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, went up before Judge Buchanan, to consummate the act of citizenship. His head was whitened over by the frosts of many winters, and there was an off hand candor in his manner which told he was an old salt, who had braved many an angry billow.

Testimony was given to the Court that the applicant for citizenship was a sailor on board the U. S. frigate Constellation during the last war, and no doubt did the State some service.

"And," said the Judge, as he administered the oath, "you swear allegiance to the Constitution?"

"No, no," said the old Italian, "not the Constitution, but the Constellation—fine ship, vera fine ship."

It was found necessary to enter into a long explanation before he would swear allegiance to anything but the frigate Constellation!—*Picayune.*

## ELECTION RETURNS.

### KENTUCKY—OFFICIAL.

	Harrison.	Van Buren.
Adair,	518	376
Allen,	410	377
Anderson,	292	329
Bracken,	712	279
Bourbon,	1126	396
B Boone,	843	473
Butler,	258	189
Bullitt,	465	253
Barren,	1216	732
Bath,	605	475
Breathitt,	159	45
Breckinridge,	989	214
Clay,	438	91
Campbell,	355	466
Carroll,	359	220
Clarke,	1001	199
Christian,	1080	591
Cumberland,	567	79
Caldwell,	687	670
Calloway,	201	1055
Casey,	392	72
Carter,	163	228
Clinton,	314	122
Daviess,	690	428
Estill,	459	155
Edmonson,	209	134
Fayette,	1435	596
Franklin,	656	434
Fleming,	1142	472
Floyd,	233	404
Garrard,	1026	138
Greenup,	599	268
Green,	766	666
Grant,	354	320
Gallatin,	326	262
Grayson,	445	206
Graves,	304	607
Harrison,	741	694
Henderson,	616	451
Hardin,	1342	524
Harlan,	438	10
Hickman,	393	684
Hopkins,	654	481
Henry,	807	845
Hart,	499	303
Hancock,	214	69
Jefferson,	3110	1707
Jessamine,	652	273
Kenton,	518	618
Knox,	690	99
Lewis,	523	321
Livingston,	632	478
Lincoln,	922	182
Logan,	1223	213
Lawrence,	335	123
Laurel,	406	96
Mason,	1556	564
Marion,	698	277
Mercer,	1145	954
Madison,	1388	391
Montgomery,	625	390
Monroe,	478	187
McCracken,	388	264
Morgan,	260	318
Meade,	646	151
Muhlenburg,	652	219
Nelson,	1208	324
Nicholas,	627	491
Ohio,	552	252
Owen,	434	541
Oldham,	465	480
Pike,	170	122
Pendleton,	257	390
Pulaski,	738	354
Perry,	185	45
Russell,	504	77
Rockcastle,	467	22
Scott,	729	797
Shelby,	1570	568
Simpson,	453	178
Spencer,	472	300
Trigg,	455	457
Trimble,	284	364
Todd,	705	198
Union,	484	419
Woodford,	723	294
Wayne,	579	169
Whitley,	439	52
Warren,	997	437
Washington,	697	338
	58,489	32,616
Majority,	25,873	

## THE ABOLITION TICKET.

Since the formation of parties in this country, few schemes have been concocted showing more completely the absorbing object of Federal aim than their contemptible union with this party. Power and its patronage, the love of office, and the aching desire for the emoluments of station, were the moving springs of the unnatural coalition. We did not suppose such motives strong enough to influence the stubborn nature of Federalism to the extent necessary to the formation of the most perfect union which seems to have been consummated throughout the North and West. Men differing totally upon all the legitimate questions of public policy, by nature as dissimilar, and apparently as incapable of close union, as oil and water, have, aided by the unnatural influences of corporate funds and foreign gold, so unblushingly used and unsparingly lavished since the visit of Mr. Webster to the Barings of London, acted throughout with all the perfect harmony to be expected of men embarked in a common cause, and devoted entirely to the success of its principles. In Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania the Abolition ticket has scarce been heard of. In Ohio, from the returns published in the National Intelligencer, we do not learn that it received a solitary vote. From the reports which we have received, but one vote in Franklin and nine only in the strong Abolition county of Muskingum, are mentioned, while all our letters inform us that the Abolitionists have rushed to the support of the Harrison electoral ticket with a zeal bordering upon fury.

Abolition gave him the nomination for President at Harrodsburg, furnished the efficient power which turned the scale against the democracy of the North and West, which filled the ballot boxes; and if the South has now unfortunately fallen in the snare, the day which places General Harrison in the Executive chair will be hailed by them as an Abolition jubilee. No doubt thousands of the Southern whigs hate and dread the fell spirit of this fanaticism,

and would not, for the vain hope of attaining some personal distinction amid the confusion produced by its uncontrolled raging, associate with it, and warm it into effectual life by securing its permanent triumph.—The spirit of Abolition is not of a nature to be checked or tamed by kindness in the hour of victory. It is childishness alone which leads to a hope of guiding or soothing a fanaticism which, in the delirium of its most sober and reflecting moments, seeks success only by breaking through all forms of law, and, in violation of the sacred compromises of the Constitution, would hurl its incendiary brand into the happy abodes of our Southern brethren.

The unnatural compact has cherished a serpent with fangs peculiarly adapted to strike with fatal results deeply into the domestic policy of the South. To the North and West the injury will be less disastrous. The defeat which the Democracy has sustained, and the triumph which the moneyed power and federalism have won, (if won), will be but temporary. The democracy of the free States have principles to contend for which remain yet sacred. The party is untarnished by fraud and crime, and the shafts of Abolition will fall harmless at their feet. They are barbed, but yet unstained by any virus which is fatal to their peace or their domestic institutions. What would be the condition of the South should they assume the attitude of a neutral, who feeling that his ally has been unfaithful to his own interests, withdraws his opposing force, and offers to the invader an unmolested passage through his own peaceful territory. They might possibly tranquilize their local feuds, by leaving the question of domestic servitude to the defence of those whose all is suspended upon the issue, and thereby regain their lost ascendancy in the councils of the nation. Should the Northern Democracy assume this attitude, we cannot find language adequate to the just expression of our fears for the result. Friends of your country, Democrats of the North, do not do it. Such a triumph would be inglorious, humiliating. If you have been abandoned, if you have been sacrificed to the cause of your brethren, still you have labored in the defence of righteous principles. You have performed a public duty, which you owed to the patriotic fathers, who bequeathed us this glorious Union. It is still worth defending as the last, the proudest hope of the friends of Republican freedom. If the South has done wrong, it is no cause why you should prove recreant to the calls of duty. If the party interested has abandoned the field, and left you to be slaughtered by their most deadly foe, whose onward progress you have heretofore firmly and steadfastly impeded, it is because they were deluded and cheated—because they have been betrayed and capoled, and knew not what they did.—*Globe.*

**FREE BANKING.**—No nation has had a more instructive experience on the subject of currency than the United States. One scheme of banking after another has been tried, with the same result, an utter failure. The plan of a National Bank has been found to be inconsistent with the prosperity, morals and liberties of the country. Banks created by the States, under a vast variety of regulations, have failed in accomplishing the prime object of their creation, that of furnishing a sound and equitable circulating medium. There is, therefore, no other resort but to leave the business of discounting and circulating notes where almost all other kinds of business are left, to the control of individual sagacity and enterprise. It is a gross mistake to suppose the interposition of the legislature to be more necessary here, than in other branches of trade. On this point let the following observations suffice:

1. Charters of incorporation, apart from political objections, are an endorsement, by the State, of the solvency and character of the incorporators, which gives a fictitious value to their issues over and above what is due to them on account of their real and personal worth. This enables them to force more money into circulation than the natural wants of society require, and thus facilitates the fatal tendency to excessive speculation.

2. Every capitalist has a natural right to dispose of his property and his credit in the manner he thinks best, provided he does not infringe the equal rights of others; and, according to the acknowledged principles of free trade, while promoting his own advantage is most likely to advance the interest of the community at large.

3. Under a free system, men of known worth and wealth only could establish confidence enough to procure a free circulation for their bills.

4. Such men are the best qualified, having a great interest at stake, to decide upon the claims of men applying to them for accommodations.

5. Banking would be more precisely adjusted to the business of the country, because there would be fewer inducements to, and no opportunity for, excessive issues—personal liability and interest lessening the former, and unlimited competition destroying the latter. And—

6. The greater part of the ordinary circulation would consist of the metals, while paper would be appropriated to its rightful sphere, the heavier transactions of trade. These principles, too briefly stated perhaps to be apprehended in all their force, we hold to be no less important than correct, and are destined to a general adoption by society, if not through the power of reasoning, by the compulsion of circumstances. Artificial modes of business—and what can be more artificial than our systems of Banking?—inevitably lead to vicissitudes and calamities that prepare the way for more natural arrangements. The long series of terrific explosions to which our commerce has been exposed, cannot close while the chief cause is permitted to remain. That cause is the attempt to regulate, through the awkward contrivances of legislation, what if left to itself would work as smoothly and beneficially as the unperverted mechanism of the human system. The interference of quacks and bunglers is the signal for derangement.—*Democratic Review for October.*

## From the Democratic Review.

### ADAM SMITH.

The advent of Adam Smith, in 1776, like the rising of the sun, dissipated the clouds that had been gathered in the twilight of economical science. To his great work on the Wealth of Nations is the glory due of having demonstrated the errors of his forerunners, and of erecting a system of truth and consistency in their place. He was fitted above all the men of his time for the peculiar task his genius accomplished. He belonged to that school of free enquirers and independent thinkers, just then in its vigor, who carried an unsparring analysis into all the institutions and notions of the past. The friend of Hume and many of the more celebrated French philosophers, he was thoroughly imbued with that spirit of reform, which in their cases was carried to such a pernicious extreme, but which in his case was restrained by his sympathy with those researches only that concerned the physical well being of society, and his want of interest in the higher inquiries connected with our moral and religious welfare. Like them, his mind was rather clear sighted than comprehensive; what he saw at all he saw distinctly; he grasped it with great tenacity, and adhered to it with a firmness of purpose which was a proof both of the penetration of his vision and the energy of his will. But unlike them, he was not fond of the glitter of paradox, had no rage for mere innovation, and in what direction soever he subverted, was prepared with materials and instruments in hand, to undertake the labor of reconstruction. Accordingly he was not content with merely picking to pieces the fabrics raised by those who had gone before him, but in all instances set about rebuilding what he had destroyed on the very spot of its former glory. He was acute, subtle, and well informed in the particular sphere in which he labored. He was extensively possessed of all that had been written and said upon the problems of Political Economy. A life of alternate practical observation and abstract study had imparted to him a knowledge of details, while it qualified him for the business of investigation. By practice as a writer upon general subjects, he became skilful in the art of communicating the results of his meditations to others, and habits of literary intercourse had taught him the secrets of simplicity, grace, and ease of style, an attainment quite as necessary to the construction of a great work on any science as either diligence of research, compass of view, or soundness of reasoning. With small deference for authority, he had still enough of it to keep him from fantastic theorizing, and to give him writings that practical cast which obtained for them a ready hearing in the audience of general society. Had he been more abstruse, he would have been less popular, and had he been less bold, he would have been not so well adapted to the spirit and tendency of his age.

His great work is a formal treatise on the science of national wealth. It is divided into five parts, under the minor arrangements of which he has managed to touch almost all the questions that relate to the great and peculiar objects of the science. The first book is devoted to an exposition of the causes of the productive powers of labor, and of the laws which regulate the distribution of the results of that labor among the different classes composing the community. This topic, it will be perceived, includes the question as to the effects of a division of employments, the functions and the use of money, the nature and influences of price, the wages of industry, the profits of capital, the rent of land, and the various subordinate inquiries involved in the more general subjects. The second book is but an expansion of the first, on so much of his theme as comprehends an investigation of the nature, accumulation and employment of stock. He explains the different kinds of capital, the method by which it is increased, the origin of interest, and the comparative profits of the many branches of enterprise in which capital is used. The third is more theoretical in its views, designed to illustrate by a series of observations and arguments the natural progress of opulence, as the discouragements to agricultural and commercial industry are gradually removed. The fourth book is an examination of pre-existing systems of political economy, in which the principles of free trade are developed at length, particularly in their application to the fetters placed upon external commerce and internal production. And the fifth book treats of the revenue of the sovereign, by which is meant the principles which govern taxation and the other modes usually resorted to for supplying the expenses of government. In each of these books there are numerous and extended digressions on points suggested in the more general topics. Some of these unfold his most important doctrines, and are all valuable, if not for the science they contain, at least for the variety of learning and beauty of illustration in which they abound.

But Smith is not to be taken as an infallible guide. There are defects as well as excellencies in his work. Of the former are commonly specified his want of precision in language, his irregular and confused arrangement, his frequent discursiveness, his departure in some cases from his own fundamental principles, his leaning to the doctrines of the Economists, and his great errors as to the nature of the value and the origin of rent, which modify, perplex, and distort several of his most radical conclusions.

These are, however, defects easily obscured in the splendor of those services which he rendered to his chosen science. Had he done no more than adorn a dry and distasteful subject with the blandishments of rhetoric, mankind would have been indebted to him for a vast amount of pleasure and instruction. But he did more. He was the first to appreciate the vital importance of carefully analyzing the phenomena of wealth. He was the first to apply to them the experimental method which had raised physical science from the dunghill to the temple. He was the first to detect and demonstrate the absurdities of those older systems which had so long held the world in bondage, reigning alike with supreme au-

thority over the meditations of the philosopher, the plans of the merchant, and the prejudices of the vulgar. He was the first to reveal in the glory of its simplicity and beauty, the eternal doctrine of Free Trade. He laid hold of the matter at its roots. He dismissed from his mind all that others had done or fancied they had done. He began a career of independent investigation. He went thoroughly into its depths. He scattered the mists which had been collected in the dawn of thought. He put to flight the bugbears and monsters conjured up by the warm imaginations of partisans. He dragged to light all the mysteries that were thought to lurk behind the principles of commerce. He established on immutable foundations the safety, the profitability, the moral uses, of an unrestrained prosecution of industry, and an unfettered intercourse among nations. That the restraints imposed upon commerce were an evil, that they were founded in the narrowest spirit of selfishness, and supported by the shallowest reasonings of ignorance, that they were clogs to enterprise as well as obstacles to civilization, that they depressed the physical energies of a people, while they retarded their social advancement, in short, that they were unworthy of men, either as intelligent, benevolent, progressive, or even trading creatures, he proved by a logic so intangible, and illustrations so clear, that to this day it has baffled the most ingenious intellects to resist the force of his reasoning or find a flaw in his doctrines. This, then, his preëminent distinction. He was the apostle of free trade. As Paul had carried Christianity into all the cities of the heathen world, and as Bacon had applied the torch of a true method to the logomachies of the schoolman, so Smith lifted up the light of the glorious principle of free trade, in the midst of the hosts who rallied around the banners of monopoly and restriction. In this he has shown himself a benefactor of the race that must take rank among the greatest. And the higher the attainments of society in wisdom, charity, and justice, the more vividly will it retain the remembrance of his services and worth.

## PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

We quote the following from the *Capital*: "The judgment of the Court of Peers was notified to Prince Louis Napoleon yesterday afternoon, by M. Cauchy, Secretary of the Archives, whose emotion was, it is said, so great at times that he could hardly proceed. When he arrived at the conclusion, pronouncing the punishment of imprisonment perpetual, the Prince, we are informed, observing his agitation, observed: 'It has been said, sir, in former days, that the word impossible was not French, and we may on this occasion make the same declaration as to the word perpetual.' The *Courier Francais* gives the ensuing account of the same incident: 'Immediately after the judgment of the Court of Peers was pronounced, the registrar went to the prison of the Luxembourg, and read it to those who were acquitted, as well as to those who were condemned. We are told that on learning that he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress within the continental territories of France, Prince Napoleon observed: 'That is bad enough, but at least I shall not be obliged to leave France!' According to the same reports, Count Montholon expressed extreme surprise at his sentence of close confinement for twenty years, and was very much cast down, having to the last moment preserved a confident hope that he would be acquitted. Lieut. Aladenize showed no emotion on hearing the judgment passed upon him, and made no observation whatever. The other condemned prisoners all received their sentences in silence. All the carriages for transporting them to where they are to undergo their punishments are already prepared at the Luxembourg. Arrangements have been made at the castles of Ham and Blaye for their reception. It is said that Prince Louis will be sent to the latter.'

## AMERICAN DEFERENCE TO THE FAIR SEX.

The one most important, and without which it would be impossible to travel in such a gregarious way, is an universal deference and civility shown to the women, who may in consequence travel without protection all over the United States without the least chance of annoyance or insult. This deference paid to the sex is highly creditable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the Union to the other; indeed, in the Southern and more lawless States it is even more chivalrous than in the more settled. Let a female be ever so indifferently clad, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female; she has the first accommodation, and until she has it, no man will think of himself. But this deference is not only shown in travelling, but in every instance. An English lady told me, that wishing to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, by some mistake, she and her two daughters alighted from the carriage at the wrong entrance, and in attempting to force their way through a dense crowd, were nearly crushed to death. This was perceived, and the word was given—make room for the ladies! The whole crowd, as if by one simultaneous effort, compressed itself to the right and left, locking themselves together to meet the enormous pressure, and make a wide lane, through which they passed with ease and comfort. "It reminded me of the Israelites passing through the Red Sea with the wall of waters on each side of them," observed the lady. "In any other country we should have been crushed to death." When I was on board one of the steamboats, an American asked one of the ladies to what she would like to be helped? She replied, to some turkey, which was within reach and off of which a passenger had just cut a wing and transferred it to his own plate.—The American, who had received the lady's wishes, immediately pounced with his fork upon the wing of the turkey, and carried it off to the young lady's plate; the only explanation given, "For a lady, sir?" was immediately admitted as sufficient.—*Captain Marryat's Diary.*



From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

## RUSSIAN MILITARY REVIEW.

It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following interesting and graphic account, given by an officer of our army, who was present, at a Russian military review:

"Four days of our time in Russia were spent at the camp of Krasnoe Selo, sixteen miles from St. Petersburg. On our arrival, we were invited to assist in the manoeuvres which would take place in the three following days. Accordingly, next morning we were presented to his Imperial Majesty in the field; then taken to the chapel tent, attended divine service with the Imperial family and staff, surrounded by 50,000 military worshippers; rode through the different camps; saw the Emperor inspect the officers of regiments, and exercise those of the cavalry in riding, giving point, charging, &c. at full speed; attended the evening hymn and prayers at retreat, and went to bed to reflect upon the novel and imposing ceremonies and exercises of a Russian army in camp.

"The next day was particularly interesting; all the artillery, one hundred and twenty-eight pieces, being in the field manoeuvring and firing at targets—six of the batteries being of horse artillery, and two of those being of twelve pounder guns, and twenty-four howitzers, and drawn by eight horses each. The firing from this immense field train was indeed grand, and the effect, with round, canister, and shells, was destructive to the targets, which we examined at the close of the manoeuvres.

"The next day was a cavalry day, including the horse artillery, and, with them, amounting to fifteen thousand men, four regiments of cuirassiers, four of dragoons, two of hussars, two of lancers, (Cossacks), besides squadrons of Circassians, Persians, &c. &c.

"The last day the whole army of thirty-six thousand infantry, and cavalry and artillery, making over fifty thousand, were on the field at 7 o'clock, A. M. and the Emperor, commanding in person, commenced and executed a series of splendid manoeuvres, bringing the entire force into action, and deciding the (imaginary) battle by a grand charge by the infantry and four thousand cuirassiers. These manoeuvres commenced by sending in advance skirmishers of Cossacks, who, being attacked, kept up a spirited fire, and, by their bugles, asked for reinforcements. Lancers were despatched to their aid, and the enemy temporarily checked and driven back. In turn this advanced party was repulsed, and reinforced by some regiments of dragoons; the infantry regiments (three thousand strong each) meantime all in motion from different points toward the scene of attack. As the regiments arrive in column of attack they deploy, form line of battle, and support the cavalry, which fall back, or fight on the flanks.

"The attack finally becomes general along the whole line of two miles, the infantry firing, changing position charging; the horse artillery establishing batteries with the rapidity of light cavalry, and hurling its thunder at the enemy in fine style. The reserve is at length brought forward by the Grand Duke Michael, forms in column of attack in the rear of the first line, which retires through the intervals of the new line; the reserve charge with the heavy cavalry, and victory is the result of four hours' incessant and most splendid manoeuvring.

"The morning was a most beautiful one; the troops (all Imperial Guards) in their finest condition—the twenty thousand horses on the field all picked, choice, high bred animals—the artillery new, with green carriages and burnished guns, glittering in the sun like gold. The brilliancy of the cuirasses and helmets and Russian eagles, the polished arms, the plumes of all colors—the four or five hundred musicians with their bright brass drums, trumpets, and horns—the picturesque Cossacks and Circassians, and their little, fleet, long tailed horses, looking like so many Pantheons—all formed a scene exceedingly beautiful and imposing. A review followed the manoeuvres, the regiments filing off before the Emperor in columns of one hundred front."

From the Hampden (Mass.) Post.

## AGRICULTURE—THE CROPS.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, a neutral paper in politics, and an excellent one, concludes an interesting article on the crops with the following important information—information particularly important to the agriculturalist.

"To show the rapid increase of our agriculture, we offer the following aggregates of production for the last five years, including the present. In 1836, the value of the aggregate was \$280,000,000; in 1837, \$327,000,000; in 1838, \$385,000,000; in 1839, \$442,000,000; in 1840, estimated from returns thus far received, \$592,000,000. During this period, the currency was continually expanding till 1839, and for this some allowance is to be made, and yet, during the present year, a period of contraction, the value, and consequently the quantity of produce, far exceed that of either former year; and that of 1836, by nearly two-thirds. During the same period, the value of bread stuffs was in 1833, \$160,000,000; in 1837, \$200,000,000; in 1838, \$235,000,000; in 1839, \$294,000,000; in 1840, \$375,000,000. This is more than doubling in five years. Our readers will remember that 1837 was called a year of scarcity; and we admit that the crops suffered in certain districts of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. But we then insisted that the aggregate production exceeded that of any preceding year, and now offer the returns in proof of an assertion which was then denied by superficial thinkers, and the interested speculators who employed them. The produce of 1837, that year of scarcity, exceeded that of 1836 by \$40,000,000 in value, or 25 per cent of the whole. Our country has no reason to apprehend scarcities. High prices and artificial scarcities have existed, but they were the work of speculation, wielding the instrument of mischief to all real prosperity, an expensiveness of currency."

In another article on the same subject, the Ledger remarks:

"THE CROPS.—Notwithstanding the reduction of all prices through the present contraction of our very vicious paper currency, the value of our crops far exceeds that of any former year. This is caused by increasing production; for while old lands continue to be cultivated, and to be rendered, at least in the Northern and Middle States, more productive by improvements in agriculture, large tracts of new lands are annually cleared and brought under the plow; and while our native population increases with all the rapidity caused by abundant means of subsistence and comfort, large numbers of cultivators and other producers are constantly arriving from Europe. If our country can be relieved from the nightmare of vicious legislation, nothing can prevent it from being the most productive country in the world. With abundance of fertile land, of which hundreds of millions of acres have never received a plough, and with an enterprising and intelligent population, entirely removed from all danger of the commotions which disturb and deface other countries, our country ought to be the greatest in the world for the exportation of agricultural produce. It already furnishes employment for a large portion of European manufacturers, by means of the cotton crop; and it might and ought to feed a large portion of them by means of the grain crop.

The total value of the agricultural and other produce of the present year is about \$592,000,000. Of this, the consumption at home will be about \$492,000,000, which leaves about \$100,000,000 for exportation. To this must be added the surplus of the last and former years, which is not less than \$150,000,000. Here, then, we have \$250,000,000 in value of agricultural and other produce, exclusive of manufactures, for the present stock of exchangeable value, and \$190,000,000 of the surplus of the present, which is annually increasing."

LITHOTRIPTY.—One of the most important improvements of modern surgery, is that known by the name of "Lithotripty," by which the stone is removed from the bladder by mechanical efforts only, and in the greater number of cases, with much less pain and danger than by any of the other means resorted to in similar cases. M. Civiale of Paris, was the first to bring this method of cure successfully into practice, and it has already come to be regarded by enlightened and expert surgeons, as the rule, rather than the exception, in the treatment of the distressing affliction to which we refer. Others, it is said, prior to Civiale's having perfected the art of removing calcareous concretions, had made comparative approaches to it, but it was left to that great man to place it upon its present footing, by the completion of the requisite instruments, and by laying down the rule of action, which at this time, is so extensively followed both in Europe and America.

The surgeons of this country have of late years paid considerable attention to Civiale's mode of operating, particularly those of Philadelphia, and it may not be uninteresting to mention that a few days since, at the Dispensary of the Philadelphia College, in the presence of the class attending the Clinique of that Institution, Professor George McClellan, by means of lithotripty, removed at a few sittings, a stone of an inch in diameter from a man of middle age, without material pain or inconvenience to the patient, who before had been entirely incapacitated for active exercise, but is now restored to health and usefulness.

Such achievements as this are in some respects interesting to all, as they may be regarded as part of the many recent evidences of the advancement of "mechanical surgery," as it is called, a branch of the art fast rising in importance and estimation, for it aims by the mildest means, at the relief and cure of many diseases heretofore only approached by the knife. It now receives that attention which its merits demand, and every one must respond to the remark of a late able professional writer, that in the curative art, "the highest glory lies in the bloodless surgery of the present day, in preventing an operation of any sort."

Phila. Pennsylvanian.

## THE ESCAPE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

—Since her interview with Murray, the captive Queen had exerted all the powers of fascination which she so remarkably possessed to gain upon her keepers. The severe temper of the regent's mother, the lady of the castle, had yielded to her influence, and her son George Douglas, the younger brother of Lochleven, being smitten by her beauty, and flattered by her caresses, enthusiastically devoted himself to her interest. It was even asserted that he had aspired to her hand; that his mother talked of a divorce from Bothwell; and that Mary, never insensible to admiration, and solicitous to secure his services, did not check his hopes. However this may be, Douglas for some time had bent his whole mind to the enterprise, and on one occasion, a little before this, had nearly succeeded; but the Queen, who had assumed the address of a laundress, was detected by the extraordinary whiteness of her hands, and carried back in the boat which she had entered, to her prison. This discovery had nearly ruined all, for Douglas was dismissed from the castle, and Mary more strictly watched; but nothing could discourage her own enterprise, or the zeal of her servant. He communicated with Lord Seaton and the Hamiltons; he carried on a secret correspondence with the Queen; he secured the services of a page who waited on his mother, called little Douglas, and by his assistance at length effected his purpose. On the evening of the 2nd of May, this youth, in placing a plate before the castellan, contrived to drop his napkin over the key of the gate of the castle, and carried it off unperceived. He hastened to the Queen, and hurrying down the outer gate, they threw themselves into the little boat which lay there for the service of the garrison. At that moment Lord Seaton and some of her friends were intently observing the castle from their concealment on a neighboring hill: a party waited in the village below, while nearer still a man lay watching on

the brink of the lake. They could see a female figure with two attendants, glide swiftly from the outer gate. It was Mary herself, who breathless with delight and anxiety, sprang into the boat, holding a little girl (one of her maids) by the hand, while the page, by locking the gate behind them, prevented immediate pursuit. In a moment her white veil, with its broad red fringe, (the concerted signal of success,) was seen glancing in the sun, the sign was recognised and communicated, the little boat, rowed by the page and the Queen herself, touched the shore, and Mary, springing out with the lightness of recovered freedom, was received first by George Douglas, and almost instantly after by Lord Seaton and his friends. Throwing herself on horseback, she rode at full speed to the ferry, crossed the Firth, and galloped to Niddry, having been met on the road by Lord Claude Hamilton, with fifty horse. Here she took a few hours' rest, wrote a hurried despatch to France, despatched Hepburn of Riccarto to Dunbar, with the hope that the castle would be delivered to her, and commanded him to proceed afterwards to Denmark, and carry to his master (Bothwell) the news of her deliverance. Then again taking horse, she galloped to Hamilton, where she deemed herself in safety.—*Tytler's History of Scotland.*

From the Boston Morning Post of Nov. 5. The Democracy of Boston did their duty nobly yesterday, and cast the largest vote they ever polled in this city—4409—being a gain of 700 since last year, and this, too, under the most discouraging circumstances. These 4409 men are true metal, every one of them, and can be depended upon in any emergency. Our opponents used unparalleled exertions—all that money and individual effort could do toward swelling their vote was accomplished, and we do not believe they could poll fifty more votes than they have, to save their gizzards. The Democrats have now an excellent party in Massachusetts; the largest they ever had; one that cast at least 55,000 votes for Marcus Morton yesterday. With such a body of good and tried Democrats, we shall enter upon the next contest with cheerfulness, and in full confidence of success.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

## "A PLEDGE OF BETTER TIMES."

This is a part of the swaggering announcement in the Evening Journal, that the federalists had carried the State. We take them at their word—and, democratic reader, although they have beaten us, we will come in for a full share of their "better times." We will all go along lovingly together enjoying them. We expect great things under them. The old common fashion of getting through the world by persevering industry and commendable economy, will be out of date. We begin on a new era with the election of "Tip and Ty."—Now the man who sits down at home and smokes his cigar for the whole day will make ten dollars by the operation. The farmer who has wheat to sell will get two dollars a bushel for it, while to the consumer flour will be a drug at four dollars a barrel. The employer can hire his men at fifty cents a day, while they will get two dollars for every ten hours. We expect to have fifty thousand subscribers, to every one of whom the Telegraph will come gratis, and who will be happy for a week in enjoying its contents, while we shall get five dollars per annum for every one of them—cash in advance!

The ladies, too—kind, dear souls—especially those who have been foremost in getting up Tippecanoe picnics and working Harrison banners—to them, washing day will come but once a year, and then all wreathed in smiles; if they cast their eyes upon labor saving-soap their clothes will be clean, and their ironing done for a twelve-month to come! Their children, which have squallered and cried for years past, will do so no more, but will now—following the example of grown up children for some months past—make Tippecanoe melody from morn to night!

That young man with his slick dress, his satin-beaver hat, his gold safety chain, his cigar in his mouth and cane in his hand—that young man is a most useful citizen, and will make a thousand dollars a day, provided he can speculate right in village lots!

That young lady, too, at the piano, who has been brought up in happy ignorance of the duties of domestic life—who cannot boil a pudding, darn a stocking or sweep out a room, will make a valuable wife for an industrious, prudent young man!

These will be some of the fruits of Harrison and "better times!" There are many others, "too numerous to mention," which must follow the late extraordinary contest. Let every one make the most of them. You and I, good reader, must come in for them, and be number one.

From the Vicksburg Whig of Nov. 3.

## STEAM BOATS BURNED.

We find the following account of the burning of the steam boats Empress and Monarch, in the New Orleans Bulletin of Friday:

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given, which proved to be in the steamboat Empress, bound for St. Louis and ready to start. She was lying at the foot of Gravier street—the steam boats Rienzi, Oceana, &c. lying in the same tier. It was thought advisable to cut the Empress adrift, which was accordingly done. She then drifted with the current and was urged by the wind towards the opposite side of the river, and unfortunately brought up along side of the steam boat Monarch, (recently launched, and after having undergone thorough repairs,) and we regret to state, that in a few minutes the Monarch caught fire and burned to the waters edge. The fire then communicated to the hulk of the Boonslick, which was also consumed; and by the greatest dint of exertion the Huma, lying on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Harrell & Co., was saved, with but little damage to the after cabin. During the confusion on board the Monarch, an explosion of gunpowder took place on board the Empress, from the forward hatch, which materially deterred the efforts

to save a portion of her cargo. However, we are happy to state that no injury was sustained by the persons in the immediate vicinity. The hulks were towed down by the ferry boat to the flats opposite Slaughter House Point, and we learn an attempt will be made to save the engines. We have not learned how the fire originated.

In a Trance.—There has been for several days past, considerable excitement in the district of Southwark, on account of a young lady being, as it was said, in a trance from Friday night last until Monday morning. It appears that she resided at the corner of Rockless and Church streets, and that for the last week, up to Friday night, she had attended religious meeting, anxiously seeking for the comforts of religion, which it seemed she had previously enjoyed, but for some time immediately before had realized. On Friday evening she professed to have found comfort, and afterwards fell into a state of insensibility, and remained in that situation until Monday morning, during which time she gave no signs of life or animation, except an occasional exclamation, which had the appearance of her being in conversation with some super-human objects. On Sunday, her home was visited by several hundred persons, and much speculation was elicited relative to the affair.—*Philad. Sen.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We learn from the New Albany Gazette, that the steamboat Paragon brings intelligence of the collapsing of a flue of the steamboat Persian, a few days since, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, by which accident 19 persons were instantly killed, and 30 badly scalded, principally deck passengers. Among the number killed were the first engineer and second mate of the boat. The accident occurred a few miles below Napoleon, Arkansas.

A POSER.—"Pa!" "Well my dear, what is it?" "Didn't you tell me this world was round?" "Yes." "Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end?" "My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

IMPORTANT FACT.—The sum annually expended on bread by the population of the three kingdoms amounts to about twenty-five millions of money, while that expended in strong drink amounts upwards of fifty millions sterling per annum. The money spent in gin only would supply the population of the kingdom with bread for half a year.—*Boston Free Press.*

DIED.—On the 15th inst., Mrs. ELEANOR LOUD, consort of Mr. Richard Loud, of Fayette county, aged 39 years, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where she was married, and removed to Kentucky in the year 1828. Mrs. Loud was an affectionate wife and a tender mother, and in general, beloved by all who knew her. She has left a husband and six children, together with many sincere and attached friends, to mourn her loss. Before her death, she gave the most undoubted evidence of bright hopes in the Lord Jesus.

On the 19th, after a long and painful illness, at the house of her father, Daniel Bradford, in this city, Mrs. ANN ELIZABETH TURNER, aged 33 years, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Turner, deceased.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, JAMES G. DANA, Esq., Reporter of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Dana was for many years the editor and proprietor of the Commentator, a newspaper which had an extensive circulation in Kentucky, and was distinguished for the ability with which it sustained the views and principles of the Old Court party. In that trying period of our history, Mr. Dana devoted all his energies to maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and discharged the arduous duties which devolved on him, in a manner eminently satisfactory to the country. On dissolving his connexion with the press, he devoted himself to the practice of the law and to the preparation of his Reports. His success as a practitioner at the bar, was attested by an increasing and lucrative practice, and his ability as a Reporter, is universally acknowledged. In private life he was a modest, retiring, and unassuming gentleman, discharging all his duties to society with the strictest integrity. His death, although an event looked for for months past, has brought with it regrets which must ever attend the departure of a just and upright man.—*Commonwealth.*

## Bank Note List.

CORRECTED weekly, by D. A. SAYRE, Exchange Broker, on the corner North of the Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky., for the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

U. S. Notes, Pa-	1 1/2 a	2 1/2 adv.
New York City Notes,	4 a	5 adv.
Philadelphia,	1 1/2 a	2 1/2 do.
New Jersey,	3 a	4 do.
Virginia,	1 a	2 do.
Pittsburgh,		Par.
Cincinnati,	1 a	2 Dis.
Other Ohio Notes,	3 a	5 do.
North Carolina,	3 a	5 do.
South Carolina,	para	1 do.
Georgia,	5 a	10 do.
Louisiana,	3 a	5 do.
Tennessee,	6 a	8 do.
Alabama,	4 a	5 do.
Mississippi Natchez Post Notes,	25 a	30 do.
Mississippi New Post Notes,	55 a	65 do.
Illinois,	3 a	5 do.
Indiana,	2 a	3 do.
Arkansas,	45 a	50 do.
Checks on Philadelphia,	2 a	3 adv.
Checks on New York,	5 a	7 do.
Treasury Notes,	5 a	7 do.
Silver,	3 a	5 do.
American Gold,	4 a	6 do.
Doublons (Spanish),	16 50 a	17 do.
Do. (Patriot),	16 a	16 50 do.
Sovereigns,	5 a	5 1/2
English Guineas,	5 a	5 3/5
October 15, 1840.		

## NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have in their hands, petitions for the repeal of the "Negro Law," are requested to leave them immediately at the Observer and Reporter office. November 26, 1840.

## A Farm for Rent.

FOR one or more years, on North Elkhorn, containing 260 odd Acres, all enclosed, half in plough land, the balance in blue grass; finely watered; houses convenient. For terms, apply to the subscriber. M. FLOURNOY. Fayette co. Nov. 19, 1840 tf

## NEW BOOKS.

THE Man at Arms, Annals of Quodlibet, Howard Puckney, Ten Thousand a Year, The Flag Ship, Harry Lorrequer, Thiers' French Revolution, Annals for 1841, Nos. 10, 11, 12, Master Humphrey's Clock, With many other new publications, just received and for sale by GATEWOOD & MEGOWAN, Booksellers, Jordan's Row, November 26, 1840 3m

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 11th of December next, all the personal property of Richard Stanhope, deceased, near Elbin Millon's Factory, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn and Stock-Fodder, about twenty-five Acres of Hemp in the stack, House and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. There will, also, be some NEGROES HIRED OUT, on the day of sale.

TERMS.—A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and will be attended to by the person administering.

WM. STANHOPE. November 26, 1840. 3t

## \$10,000 FOR \$4 00!!

### LITERATURE LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

For the benefit of Shelby College.

CLASS No. 40—EXTRA.

To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, on Tuesday, November 1st, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of prizes guaranteed by security to the State.

Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.

78 Number Combination—13 drawn Ballots.

### SCHEME:

1	2,500	140	60
1	1,600	65	40
1	1,400	65	30
1	1,235	65	20
1	1,000	130	10
20	400	4,745	8
20	300	27,040	4
40	150		



